



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS
Washington, D.C. 20231
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/284,862	04/22/1999	HIROYUKI KURIYAMA	500.37156XOO	2908

20457 7590 10/15/2002

ANTONELLI TERRY STOUT AND KRAUS
SUITE 1800
1300 NORTH SEVENTEENTH STREET
ARLINGTON, VA 22209

EXAMINER

BEX, PATRICIA K

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

1743

DATE MAILED: 10/15/2002

14

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Applicati n N .

09/284,862

Applicant(s)

KURIYAMA ET AL.

Examiner

P. Kathryn Bex

Art Unit

1743

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 September 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,5,6,10 and 12-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,5,6,10 and 12-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 17.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Any rejection and/or objection not repeated herein has been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
3. Claims 1, 3, 5-7, 10, 12-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wakatake (USP 5,380,488) in view of Owen (4,168,004).

Wakatake anticipate the instant claims by teaching an modular analyzer system comprising a specimen rack 2, a specimen introducing part Y1, a specimen rack conveying parts 10, 15, 25, a storage part for storing the specimen, three analyzers D1-D3, wherein the introducing part, the storage part Y4 and the analyzers are independent of each other (column 2, line 61-62), the analyzers each comprising pipette assembly (column 3, lines 35-65) and allowing the specimen to react with a reagent. The specimen introducing part, analyzers and storage parts are arranged and couple along the longitudinal direction of the conveyers (Fig1).

Art Unit: 1743

Wakatake teach that it is possible to provide a plurality of analyzers for performing a first item of analysis and a plurality of other analyzers for performing a second time of analysis (column 6, line 65- column 7, line 10). Note: Wakatake teach a reexamining buffer for temporarily holding a specimen after analysis is complete. ^{column 9 line 2-3} Additionally, Wakatake teaches that each analyzer includes a take-in buffer, a specimen rack discharge part (column 3, line 66- column 4, line 3). It is inherent within the "modular" system of Wakatake that the independent units are equal in height and depth, so that it is possible to avoid the high cost that would arise from special ordering an entire analyzing system. This allows for versatility of the system by incorporating as many analyzers as needed to meet the scale of delivery desired (column 6, lines 55-62).

Wakatake does not disclose the use of identification means which project from the front surfaces of the analyzing units and have colors different from each other. However, Owen does teach the use of a color-coded stations 26 having different colors from each other, with elements 29 projecting from the front surface of the stations (column 3 lines 40-43, Fig. 1). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to have color-coded the individual workstations of Wakatake, as taught by Owen, in order to quickly and easily differentiate between analysis units. Moreover, it has been held that matters relating to ornamentation, (i.e. shape and color) only which have no mechanical function cannot be relied upon to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art.). But see MPEP 2144.04 (I) and *In re Dembiczak*, 175 F.3d 994, 50 USPQ2d 1614 (Fed. Cir. 1999).

With respect to the specific heights and depths of the units recited in claims 5 and 12, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to have provided the modular units of Wakatake with a particular height and depth, in order to optimize the ability of the average

Art Unit: 1743

observer to work at the units. Further, it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233.

Response to Arguments

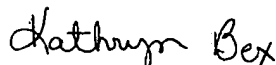
4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3, 5-6, 10, 12-17 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. See above Office Action.

Conclusion


5. No claims allowed.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to P. Kathryn Bex whose telephone number is (703) 306-5697. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays-Thursdays, alternate Fridays from 6:00 am to 3:30 pm EST. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jill Warden can be reached on 308-4037.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0661.



P. Kathryn Bex
Patent Examiner
AU 1743
October 9, 2002


Jill Warden
Supervisory Patent Examiner
Technology Center 1700